

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI  
SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,**

Plaintiff,

v.

**SCOTT BRADLEY OLSEN,**

Defendant.

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**Case No. 12-05018-01-CR-SW-DW**

**JOINT REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTIONS**

The United States of America, and defendant Scott Bradley Olsen, by and through undersigned counsel, submit herewith their requested instructions to be delivered to the jury at the trial of the above cause. In accordance with the Court's Amended Scheduling and Trial Order (D.E. 42), the instructions set forth herein are identified as Joint instructions, or in the event the parties do not agree, as either Plaintiff's or Defendant's instructions.

Respectfully submitted,

TAMMY DICKINSON  
United States Attorney

By

/s/ Steven M. Mohlhenrich  
STEVEN M. MOHLHENRICH  
Assistant United States Attorney

/s/ Brian D. Risley  
BRIAN D. RISLEY  
Attorney for Defendant

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

The undersigned hereby certifies that a copy of the foregoing was delivered on April 17, 2013, to the CM/ECF system of the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri for electronic delivery to all counsel of record.

/s/ Steven M. Mohlhenrich

STEVEN M. MOHLHENRICH

Assistant United States Attorney

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

Ladies and gentlemen: I will take a few moments now to give you some initial instructions about this case and about your duties as jurors. At the end of the trial I will give you further instructions. I may also give you instructions during the trial. Unless I specifically tell you otherwise, all such instructions - both those I give you now and those I give you later - are equally binding on you and must be followed.

This is a criminal case, brought against the defendant by the United States Government. The defendant is charged with one count of Disaster Fraud and one count of Making False Statements. Those charges are set forth in what is called an indictment which I will summarize as follows: Under Count One, the Indictment charges that the defendant committed the crime of Disaster Fraud, in that from on or about June 10, 2011 until on or about July 21, 2011, in connection with his application for disaster benefits, the defendant knowingly and fraudulently claimed his primary residence was 2305 Virginia Avenue, in Joplin, at the time of the May 22, 2011 Joplin tornado, when in truth and in fact it was not. Under Count Two, the Indictment charges that the defendant committed the crime of making False Statements in a matter under the jurisdiction of a federal agency in that, from on or about June 10, 2011 until on or about July 21, 2011, the defendant knowingly and willfully represented to the Federal Emergency Management Agency that his primary residence was 2305 Virginia Avenue, in Joplin, at the time of the May 22, 2011 Joplin tornado, when in truth and in fact it was not. You should understand that an indictment is simply an accusation. It is not evidence of anything. The defendant has pleaded not guilty, and is presumed to be innocent unless and until proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

It will be your duty to decide from the evidence whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty of the crimes charged. From the evidence, you will decide what the facts are. You are entitled to consider that evidence in the light of your own observations and experiences in the affairs of life. You may use reason and common sense to draw deductions or conclusions from facts which have been established by the evidence. You will then apply those facts to the law which I give you in these and in my other instructions, and in that way reach your verdict. You are the sole judges of the facts, but you must follow my instructions, whether you agree with them or not. You have taken an oath to do so.

Do not allow sympathy or prejudice to influence you. The law demands of you a just verdict, unaffected by anything except the evidence, your common sense, and the law as I give it to you.

You should not take anything I may say or do during the trial as indicating what I think of the evidence or what I think your verdict should be.

Finally, please remember that only this defendant, not anyone else, is on trial here, and that this defendant is on trial only for the crimes charged, not for anything else.

Joint Instruction No. 1

Source: *Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Eighth Circuit* (2013), Instr. No. 1.01 (modified)

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

I have mentioned the word "evidence." "Evidence" includes the testimony of witnesses, documents and other things received as exhibits, any facts that have been stipulated--that is, formally agreed to by the parties, and any facts that have been judicially noticed--that is, facts which I say you may, but are not required to, accept as true, even without evidence.

Certain things are not evidence. I shall list those things for you now:

1. Statements, arguments, questions and comments by lawyers representing the parties in the case are not evidence.

2. Objections are not evidence. Lawyers have a right to object when they believe something is improper. You should not be influenced by the objection. If I sustain an objection to a question, you must ignore the question and must not try to guess what the answer might have been.

3. Testimony that I strike from the record, or tell you to disregard, is not evidence and must not be considered.

4. Anything you see or hear about this case outside the courtroom is not evidence, unless I specifically tell you otherwise during the trial.

Furthermore, a particular item of evidence is sometimes received for a limited purpose only. That is, it can be used by you only for one particular purpose, and not for any other purpose. I will tell you when that occurs, and instruct you on the purposes for which the item can and cannot be used.

Finally, some of you may have heard the terms "direct evidence" and "circumstantial evidence." You are instructed that you should not be concerned with those terms. The law makes no distinction between direct and circumstantial evidence. You should give all evidence the weight and value you believe it is entitled to receive.

Joint Instruction No. 2

Source: *Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Eighth Circuit* (2013), Instr. No. 1.03

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

In deciding what the facts are, you may have to decide what testimony you believe and what testimony you do not believe. You may believe all of what a witness said, or only part of it, or none of it.

In deciding what testimony of any witness to believe, consider the witness' intelligence, the opportunity the witness had to have seen or heard the things testified about, the witness' memory, any motives that witness may have for testifying a certain way, the manner of the witness while testifying, whether that witness said something different at an earlier time, the general reasonableness of the testimony, and the extent to which the testimony is consistent with other evidence that you believe.

Joint Instruction No. 3

Source: *Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Eighth Circuit* (2013), Instr. No. 1.05

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

At the end of the trial you must make your decision based on what you recall of the evidence. You will not have a written transcript to consult, and it may not be practical for the court reporter to read back lengthy testimony. You must pay close attention to the testimony as it is given.

If you wish, however, you may take notes to help you remember what witnesses said. If you do take notes, please keep them to yourself until you and your fellow jurors go to the jury room to decide the case. And do not let note-taking distract you so that you do not hear other answers by the witness.

When you leave at night, your notes will be secured and not read by anyone.

Joint Instruction No. 4

Source: *Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Eighth Circuit* (2013), Instr. No. 1.06A



Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

During the trial it may be necessary for me to talk with the lawyers out of the hearing of the jury, either by having a bench conference here while the jury is present in the courtroom, or by calling a recess. Please understand that while you are waiting, we are working. The purpose of these conferences is to decide how certain evidence is to be treated under the rules of evidence, and to avoid confusion and error. We will, of course, do what we can to keep the number and length of these conferences to a minimum.

Joint Instruction No. 5

Source: *Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Eighth Circuit* (2013), Instr. No. 1.07

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

To insure fairness, you as jurors must obey the following rules:

*First*, do not talk or communicate among yourselves about this case, or about anyone involved with it, until the end of the case when you go to the jury room to decide on your verdict.

*Second*, do not talk with anyone else about this case, or about anyone involved with it, until the trial has ended and you have been discharged as jurors.

*Third*, when you are outside the courtroom do not let anyone tell you anything about the case, or about anyone involved with it until the trial has ended and your verdict has been accepted by me. If someone should try to talk to you about the case during the trial, please report it to me.

*Fourth*, during the trial you should not talk with or speak to any of the parties, lawyers or witnesses involved in this case -- you should not even pass the time of day with any of them. It is important not only that you do justice in this case, but that you also give the appearance of doing justice. If a person from one side of the lawsuit sees you talking to a person from the other side -- even if it is simply to pass the time of day -- an unwarranted and unnecessary suspicion about your fairness might be aroused. If any lawyer, party or witness does not speak to you when you pass in the hall, ride the elevator or the like, it is because they are not supposed to talk to or visit with you.

*Fifth*, it may be necessary for you to tell your family, close friends, teachers, coworkers, or employer about your participation in this trial. You can explain when you are required to be in court and can warn them not to ask you about this case, tell you anything they know or think they know about this case, or discuss this case in your presence. You must not communicate with anyone or post information about the parties, witnesses, participants, charges, evidence, or anything else related to this case. You must not tell anyone anything about the jury's deliberations in this case until after I accept your verdict or until I give you specific permission to do so. If you discuss the case with someone other than the other jurors during deliberations, it could create the perception that you have clearly decided the case or that you may be influenced in your verdict by their opinions. That would not be fair to the parties and it may result in the verdict being thrown out and the case having to be retried. During the trial, while you are in the courthouse and after you leave for the day, do not provide any information to anyone by any means about this case. Thus, for example, do not talk face-to-face or use any electronic device or media, such as the telephone, a cell or smart phone, Blackberry, PDA, computer, the Internet, any Internet service, any text or instant messaging service, any Internet chat room, blog, or Website such as Facebook, MySpace, YouTube, or Twitter, or any other way to communicate to anyone any information about this case until I accept your verdict.

*Sixth*, do not do any research -- on the Internet, in libraries, in the newspapers, or in any other way -- or make any investigation about this case on your own. Do not visit or view any place discussed in this case and do not use Internet programs or other device to search for or to view any place discussed in the testimony. Also, do not research any information about this case, the law, or the people involved, including the parties, the witnesses, the lawyers, or the judge.

*Seventh*, do not read any news stories or articles in print, or on the Internet, or in any blog, about the case, or about anyone involved with it, or listen to any radio or television reports about the case or about anyone involved with it. In fact, until the trial is over, I suggest that you avoid reading any newspapers or news journals at all, and avoid listening to any television or radio newscasts at all. I do not know whether there might be any news reports of this case, but if there are, you might inadvertently find yourself reading or listening to something before you could do anything about it. If you want, you can have your spouse or a friend clip out any stories and set them aside to give you after the trial is over. I can assure you, however, that by the time you have heard the evidence in this case, you will know what you need to return a just verdict.

The parties have a right to have the case decided only on evidence they know about and that has been introduced here in court. If you do some research or investigation or experiment that we don't know about, then your verdict may be influenced by inaccurate, incomplete or misleading information that has not been tested by the trial process, including the oath to tell the truth and by cross-examination. All of the parties are entitled to a fair trial, rendered by an impartial jury, and you must conduct yourself so as to maintain the integrity of the trial process. If you decide a case based on information not presented in court, you will have denied the parties a fair trial in accordance with the rules of this country and you will have done an injustice. It is very important that you abide by these rules. Remember, you have taken an oath to abide by these rules and you must do so. Failure to follow these instructions may result in the case having to be retried and could result in you being held in contempt.

*Eighth*, do not make up your mind during the trial about what the verdict should be. Keep an open mind until after you have gone to the jury room to decide the case and you and your fellow jurors have discussed the evidence.

Joint Instruction No. 6

Source: *Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Eighth Circuit* (2013), Instr. No. 1.08

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

The trial will proceed in the following manner:

First, the Government attorney will make an opening statement. Next the defendant's attorney may, but does not have to, make an opening statement. An opening statement is not evidence but is simply a summary of what the attorney expects the evidence to be.

The Government will then present its evidence and counsel for the defendant may cross-examine. Following the Government's case, the defendant may, but does not have to, present evidence, testify or call other witnesses. If the defendant calls witnesses, the Government counsel may cross-examine them.

After presentation of evidence is completed, the attorneys will make their closing arguments to summarize and interpret the evidence for you. As with opening statements, closing arguments are not evidence. The court will instruct you further on the law. After that you will retire to deliberate on your verdict.

Joint Instruction No. 7

Source: *Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Eighth Circuit* (2013), Instr. No. 1.09

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

During this recess, and every other recess, you must not discuss this case with anyone, including the other jurors, members of your family, people involved in the trial, or anyone else. Do not allow anyone to discuss the case with you or within your hearing. Only you have been chosen as jurors in this case, and only you have sworn to uphold the law – no one else has been chosen to do this. You should not even talk among yourselves about the case before you have heard all the evidence and the case has been submitted to you by me for deliberations, because it may affect your final decision. If anyone tries to talk to you about the case, please let me know about it immediately.

When I say “you must not discuss the case with anyone,” I also mean do not e-mail, send text messages, blog or engage in any other form of written, oral or electronic communication, as I instructed you before.

Do not read any newspaper or other written account, watch any televised account, or listen to any radio program about this trial. Do not conduct any Internet research or consult with any other sources about this case, the people involved in the case, or its general subject matter. You must keep your mind open and free of outside information. Only in this way will you be able to decide the case fairly, based solely on the testimony, evidence presented in this courtroom, and my instructions on the law. If you decide this case on anything else, you will have done an injustice. It would be a violation of your oath for you to base your decision on some reporter’s view or opinion, or upon other information you acquire outside the courtroom. It is very important that you follow these instructions.

I may not repeat these things to you before every recess, but keep them in mind throughout the trial.

Joint Instruction No. 8

Source: *Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Eighth Circuit* (2013), Instr. No. 2.0





Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

The Government and the defendant have stipulated – that is, they have agreed – that certain facts are as counsel have just stated. You must therefore treat those facts as having been proved.

Joint Instruction No. 9

Source: *Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Eighth Circuit* (2013), Instr. No. 2.03



Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

You have heard testimony that the defendant made statements to representatives of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Inspector, and to Special Agent Matthew Niezgoda. It is for you to decide:

*First*, whether the defendant made the statement; and

*Second*, if so, how much weight you should give to it.

In making these two decisions you should consider all of the evidence, including the circumstances under which the statement may have been made.

Joint Instruction No. 10

Source: *Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Eighth Circuit* (2013), Instr. No. 2.07

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

Members of the jury, the instructions I gave you at the beginning of the trial and during the trial remain in effect. I now give you some additional instructions.

You must, of course, continue to follow the instructions I gave you earlier, as well as those I give you now. You must not single out some instructions and ignore others, because all are important. This is true even though some of those I gave you at the beginning of and during trial are not repeated here.

Joint Instruction No. 11

Source: *Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Eighth Circuit* (2013), Instr. No. 3.01

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

It is your duty to find from the evidence what the facts are. You will then apply the law, as I give it to you, to those facts. You must follow my instructions on the law, even if you thought the law was different or should be different.

Do not allow sympathy or prejudice to influence you. The law demands of you a just verdict, unaffected by anything except the evidence, your common sense, and the law as I give it to you.

Joint Instruction No. 12

Source: *Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Eighth Circuit* (2013), Instr. No. 3.02

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

I have mentioned the word "evidence." The "evidence" in this case consists of the testimony of witnesses, the documents and other things received as exhibits, the facts that have been stipulated -- this is, formally agreed to by the parties.

You may use reason and common sense to draw deductions or conclusions from facts which have been established by the evidence in the case.

Certain things are not evidence. I shall list those things again for you now:

1. Statements, arguments, questions and comments by lawyers representing the parties in the case are not evidence.

2. Objections are not evidence. Lawyers have a right to object when they believe something is improper. You should not be influenced by the objection. If I sustained an objection to a question, you must ignore the question and must not try to guess what the answer might have been.

3. Testimony that I struck from the record, or told you to disregard, is not evidence and must not be considered.

4. Anything you saw or heard about this case outside the courtroom is not evidence.

Finally, if you were instructed that some evidence was received for a limited purpose only, you must follow that instruction.

Joint Instruction No. 13

Source: *Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Eighth Circuit* (2013), Instr. No. 3.03

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

In deciding what the facts are, you may have to decide what testimony you believe and what testimony you do not believe. You may believe all of what a witness said, or only part of it, or none of it.

In deciding what testimony to believe, consider the witness' intelligence, the opportunity the witness had to have seen or heard the things testified about, the witness' memory, any motives that witness may have for testifying a certain way, the manner of the witness while testifying, whether that witness said something different at an earlier time, the general reasonableness of the testimony, and the extent to which the testimony is consistent with any evidence that you believe.

In deciding whether or not to believe a witness, keep in mind that people sometimes hear or see things differently and sometimes forget things. You need to consider therefore whether a contradiction is an innocent misrecollection or lapse of memory or an intentional falsehood, and that may depend on whether it has to do with an important fact or only a small detail.

Joint Instruction No. 14

Source: *Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Eighth Circuit* (2013), Instr. No. 3.04 (modified)



Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

The Indictment in this case charges the defendant with two different crimes. Under Count One, the Indictment charges that the defendant committed the crime of Disaster Fraud, in that from on or about June 10, 2011 until on or about July 21, 2011, in connection with his application for disaster benefits, the defendant knowingly and fraudulently claimed his primary residence was 2305 Virginia Avenue, in Joplin, at the time of the May 22, 2011 Joplin tornado, when in truth and in fact it was not. Under Count Two, the Indictment charges that the defendant committed the crime of making False Statements in a matter under the jurisdiction of a federal agency in that, from on or about June 10, 2011 until on or about July 21, 2011, the defendant knowingly and willfully represented to the Federal Emergency Management Agency that his primary residence was 2305 Virginia Avenue, in Joplin, at the time of the May 22, 2011 Joplin tornado, when in truth and in fact it was not.

As I told you at the beginning of the trial, an indictment is simply an accusation. It is not evidence of anything. To the contrary, the defendant is presumed to be innocent. Thus the defendant, even though charged, begins the trial with no evidence against him. The presumption of innocence alone is sufficient to find the defendant not guilty and can be overcome only if the Government proves, beyond a reasonable doubt, each element of the crime charged.

Keep in mind that each count charges a separate crime. You must consider each count separately, and return a separate verdict for each count.

Joint Instruction No. 15

Source: *Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Eighth Circuit* (2013), Instr. No. 3.06 (modified)

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

The crime of Disaster Fraud, as charged in Count One of the Indictment, has four elements, which are:

*One*, the defendant made a materially false or fraudulent statement or representation to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), specifically that his primary residence was 2305 Virginia Avenue, Joplin, Missouri at the time of the May 22, 2011 Joplin tornado;

*Two*, the defendant's statement or representation was in connection with a "benefit"; specifically, the defendant's application to FEMA to receive disaster assistance funds; and

*Three*, the benefit was in connection with the Presidential Disaster Declaration for the State of Missouri, effective May 9, 2011, as amended May 23, 2011; and

*Four*, the benefit was a payment, money or thing of value of the United States government.

A statement or representation is "false", if it is untrue when made, and then known to be untrue by the person making it or causing it to be made. A statement or representation is "fraudulent," if known to be untrue, and made or caused to be made with the intent to deceive the governmental agency to whom it was submitted.

A statement or representation is "material," if it has a natural tendency to influence, or is capable of influencing, the decision of the agency. However, whether a statement or representation is "material" does not depend on whether the agency was actually deceived.

If all of the elements have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt as to the defendant; then you must find the defendant guilty of the crime charged under Count One; otherwise you must find the defendant not guilty of the crime.

Joint Instruction No. 16

Source: 18 U.S.C. § 1040 (a)(2) and (b)(3); *USABook*, Indictment Forms, Title 18, Ch. 47, 18 USC 1040 (2011) [<http://dojnet.doj.gov/usao/eousa/ole/usabook/indf/indf784.htm>]

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

It is a crime to make a false material representation or statement to an agency of the United States or about a matter within the agency's jurisdiction. This crime, as charged in Count Two of the Indictment, has three elements:

*One*, the defendant knowingly and intentionally made a materially false statement or representation to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); specifically, in connection with his application for disaster assistance, the defendant claimed his primary residence was 2305 Virginia Avenue, Joplin, Missouri at the time of the May 22, 2011 Joplin tornado;

*Two*, the statement or representation was made about a matter within the jurisdiction of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), an agency of the Executive Branch of the United States Government.

*Three*, the defendant knew it was untrue when he made the statement or representation.

A statement or representation is "false" if it was untrue when it was made. A statement or representation is "material," if it has a natural tendency to influence, or is capable of influencing, the decision of the agency. However, whether a statement or representation is "material" does not depend on whether the agency was actually deceived.

If all of the elements have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt as to the defendant; then you must find the defendant guilty of the crime charged under Count One; otherwise you must find the defendant not guilty of the crime.

Joint Instruction No. 17

Source: *Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Eighth Circuit* (2013), Instr. No. 6.18.1001B (modified)

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

Reasonable doubt is doubt based upon reason and common sense, and not doubt based on speculation. A reasonable doubt may arise from careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence, or from a lack of evidence. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof of such a convincing character that a reasonable person, after careful consideration, would not hesitate to rely and act upon that proof in life's most important decisions. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof that leaves you firmly convinced of the defendant's guilt. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt does not mean proof beyond all possible doubt.

Joint Instruction No. 18

Source: *Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Eighth Circuit* (2013), Instr. No. 3.11

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

In conducting your deliberations and returning your verdict, there are certain rules you must follow. I will list those rules for you now.

*First*, when you go to the jury room, you must select one of your members as your foreperson. That person will preside over your discussions and speak for you here in court.

*Second*, it is your duty, as jurors, to discuss this case with one another in the jury room. You should try to reach agreement if you can do so without violence to individual judgment, because a verdict - whether guilty or not guilty - must be unanimous.

Each of you must make your own conscientious decision, but only after you have considered all the evidence, discussed it fully with your fellow jurors, and listened to the views of your fellow jurors.

Do not be afraid to change your opinions if the discussion persuades you that you should. But do not come to a decision simply because other jurors think it is right, or simply to reach a verdict.

*Third*, if the defendant is found guilty, the sentence to be imposed is my responsibility. You may not consider punishment in any way in deciding whether the Government has proved its case beyond a reasonable doubt.

*Fourth*, if you need to communicate with me during your deliberations, you may send a note to me through the courtroom deputy, signed by one or more jurors. I will respond as soon as possible either in writing or orally in open court. Remember that you should not tell anyone - including me - how your votes stand numerically.

*Fifth*, your verdict must be based solely on the evidence and on the law which I have given to you in my instructions. The verdict whether guilty or not guilty must be unanimous.

Nothing I have said or done is intended to suggest what your verdict should be - that is entirely for you to decide.

*Finally*, the verdict form is simply the written notice of the decision that you reach in this case. The verdict form reads: (read form). You will take this form to the jury room, and when each of you has agreed on the verdicts, your foreperson will fill in the form, sign and date it, and advise the courtroom deputy that you are ready to return to the courtroom.

Joint Instruction No. 19

Source: *Manual of Model Criminal Jury Instructions for the District Courts of the Eighth Circuit* (2013), Instr. No. 3.12 (modified)

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

Ladies and gentlemen: I will take a few moments now to give you some initial instructions about this case and about your duties as jurors. At the end of the trial I will give you further instructions. I may also give you instructions during the trial. Unless I specifically tell you otherwise, all such instructions - both those I give you now and those I give you later - are equally binding on you and must be followed.

This is a criminal case, brought against the defendant by the United States Government. The defendant is charged with one count of Disaster Fraud and one count of Making False Statements. Those charges are set forth in what is called an indictment which I will summarize as follows: Under Count One, the Indictment charges that the defendant committed the crime of Disaster Fraud, in that from on or about June 10, 2011 until on or about July 21, 2011, in connection with his application for disaster benefits, the defendant knowingly and fraudulently claimed his primary residence was 2305 Virginia Avenue, in Joplin, at the time of the May 22, 2011 Joplin tornado, when in truth and in fact it was not. Under Count Two, the Indictment charges that the defendant committed the crime of making False Statements in a matter under the jurisdiction of a federal agency in that, from on or about June 10, 2011 until on or about July 21, 2011, the defendant knowingly and willfully represented to the Federal Emergency Management Agency that his primary residence was 2305 Virginia Avenue, in Joplin, at the time of the May 22, 2011 Joplin tornado, when in truth and in fact it was not. You should understand that an indictment is simply an accusation. It is not evidence of anything. The defendant has pleaded not guilty, and is presumed to be innocent unless and until proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.



It will be your duty to decide from the evidence whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty of the crimes charged. From the evidence, you will decide what the facts are. You are entitled to consider that evidence in the light of your own observations and experiences in the affairs of life. You may use reason and common sense to draw deductions or conclusions from facts which have been established by the evidence. You will then apply those facts to the law which I give you in these and in my other instructions, and in that way reach your verdict. You are the sole judges of the facts, but you must follow my instructions, whether you agree with them or not. You have taken an oath to do so.

Do not allow sympathy or prejudice to influence you. The law demands of you a just verdict, unaffected by anything except the evidence, your common sense, and the law as I give it to you.

You should not take anything I may say or do during the trial as indicating what I think of the evidence or what I think your verdict should be.

Finally, please remember that only this defendant, not anyone else, is on trial here, and that this defendant is on trial only for the crimes charged, not for anything else.

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I have mentioned the word "evidence." "Evidence" includes the testimony of witnesses, documents and other things received as exhibits, any facts that have been stipulated--that is, formally agreed to by the parties, and any facts that have been judicially noticed--that is, facts which I say you may, but are not required to, accept as true, even without evidence.

Certain things are not evidence. I shall list those things for you now:

1. Statements, arguments, questions and comments by lawyers representing the parties in the case are not evidence.

2. Objections are not evidence. Lawyers have a right to object when they believe something is improper. You should not be influenced by the objection. If I sustain an objection to a question, you must ignore the question and must not try to guess what the answer might have been.

3. Testimony that I strike from the record, or tell you to disregard, is not evidence and must not be considered.

4. Anything you see or hear about this case outside the courtroom is not evidence, unless I specifically tell you otherwise during the trial.

Furthermore, a particular item of evidence is sometimes received for a limited purpose only. That is, it can be used by you only for one particular purpose, and not for any other purpose. I will tell you when that occurs, and instruct you on the purposes for which the item can and cannot be used.

Finally, some of you may have heard the terms "direct evidence" and "circumstantial evidence." You are instructed that you should not be concerned with those terms. The law makes no distinction between direct and circumstantial evidence. You should give all evidence the weight and value you believe it is entitled to receive.

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

In deciding what the facts are, you may have to decide what testimony you believe and what testimony you do not believe. You may believe all of what a witness said, or only part of it, or none of it.

In deciding what testimony of any witness to believe, consider the witness' intelligence, the opportunity the witness had to have seen or heard the things testified about, the witness' memory, any motives that witness may have for testifying a certain way, the manner of the witness while testifying, whether that witness said something different at an earlier time, the general reasonableness of the testimony, and the extent to which the testimony is consistent with other evidence that you believe.

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

At the end of the trial you must make your decision based on what you recall of the evidence. You will not have a written transcript to consult, and it may not be practical for the court reporter to read back lengthy testimony. You must pay close attention to the testimony as it is given.

If you wish, however, you may take notes to help you remember what witnesses said. If you do take notes, please keep them to yourself until you and your fellow jurors go to the jury room to decide the case. And do not let note-taking distract you so that you do not hear other answers by the witness.

When you leave at night, your notes will be secured and not read by anyone.

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

During the trial it may be necessary for me to talk with the lawyers out of the hearing of the jury, either by having a bench conference here while the jury is present in the courtroom, or by calling a recess. Please understand that while you are waiting, we are working. The purpose of these conferences is to decide how certain evidence is to be treated under the rules of evidence, and to avoid confusion and error. We will, of course, do what we can to keep the number and length of these conferences to a minimum.

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

To insure fairness, you as jurors must obey the following rules:

*First*, do not talk or communicate among yourselves about this case, or about anyone involved with it, until the end of the case when you go to the jury room to decide on your verdict.

*Second*, do not talk with anyone else about this case, or about anyone involved with it, until the trial has ended and you have been discharged as jurors.

*Third*, when you are outside the courtroom do not let anyone tell you anything about the case, or about anyone involved with it until the trial has ended and your verdict has been accepted by me. If someone should try to talk to you about the case during the trial, please report it to me.

*Fourth*, during the trial you should not talk with or speak to any of the parties, lawyers or witnesses involved in this case -- you should not even pass the time of day with any of them. It is important not only that you do justice in this case, but that you also give the appearance of doing justice. If a person from one side of the lawsuit sees you talking to a person from the other side -- even if it is simply to pass the time of day -- an unwarranted and unnecessary suspicion about your fairness might be aroused. If any lawyer, party or witness does not speak to you when you pass in the hall, ride the elevator or the like, it is because they are not supposed to talk to or visit with you.

*Fifth*, it may be necessary for you to tell your family, close friends, teachers, coworkers, or employer about your participation in this trial. You can explain when you are required to be in court and can warn them not to ask you about this case, tell you anything they know or think they know about this case, or discuss this case in your presence. You must not communicate with anyone or post information about the parties, witnesses, participants, charges, evidence, or anything else related to this case. You must not tell anyone anything about the jury's deliberations in this case until after I accept your verdict or until I give you specific permission to do so. If you discuss the case with someone other than the other jurors during deliberations, it could create the perception that you have clearly decided the case or that you may be influenced in your verdict by their opinions. That would not be fair to the parties and it may result in the verdict being thrown out and the case having to be retried. During the trial, while you are in the courthouse and after you leave for the day, do not provide any information to anyone by any means about this case. Thus, for example, do not talk face-to-face or use any electronic device or media, such as the telephone, a cell or smart phone, Blackberry, PDA, computer, the Internet, any Internet service, any text or instant messaging service, any Internet chat room, blog, or Website such as Facebook, MySpace, YouTube, or Twitter, or any other way to communicate to anyone any information about this case until I accept your verdict.

*Sixth*, do not do any research -- on the Internet, in libraries, in the newspapers, or in any other way -- or make any investigation about this case on your own. Do not visit or view any place discussed in this case and do not use Internet programs or other device to search for or to view any place discussed in the testimony. Also, do not research any information about this case, the law, or the people involved, including the parties, the witnesses, the lawyers, or the judge.



*Seventh*, do not read any news stories or articles in print, or on the Internet, or in any blog, about the case, or about anyone involved with it, or listen to any radio or television reports about the case or about anyone involved with it. In fact, until the trial is over, I suggest that you avoid reading any newspapers or news journals at all, and avoid listening to any television or radio newscasts at all. I do not know whether there might be any news reports of this case, but if there are, you might inadvertently find yourself reading or listening to something before you could do anything about it. If you want, you can have your spouse or a friend clip out any stories and set them aside to give you after the trial is over. I can assure you, however, that by the time you have heard the evidence in this case, you will know what you need to return a just verdict.

The parties have a right to have the case decided only on evidence they know about and that has been introduced here in court. If you do some research or investigation or experiment that we don't know about, then your verdict may be influenced by inaccurate, incomplete or misleading information that has not been tested by the trial process, including the oath to tell the truth and by cross-examination. All of the parties are entitled to a fair trial, rendered by an impartial jury, and you must conduct yourself so as to maintain the integrity of the trial process. If you decide a case based on information not presented in court, you will have denied the parties a fair trial in accordance with the rules of this country and you will have done an injustice. It is very important that you abide by these rules. Remember, you have taken an oath to abide by these rules and you must do so. Failure to follow these instructions may result in the case having to be retried and could result in you being held in contempt.

*Eighth*, do not make up your mind during the trial about what the verdict should be. Keep an open mind until after you have gone to the jury room to decide the case and you and your fellow jurors have discussed the evidence.

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

The trial will proceed in the following manner:

First, the Government attorney will make an opening statement. Next the defendant's attorney may, but does not have to, make an opening statement. An opening statement is not evidence but is simply a summary of what the attorney expects the evidence to be.

The Government will then present its evidence and counsel for the defendant may cross-examine. Following the Government's case, the defendant may, but does not have to, present evidence, testify or call other witnesses. If the defendant calls witnesses, the Government counsel may cross-examine them.

After presentation of evidence is completed, the attorneys will make their closing arguments to summarize and interpret the evidence for you. As with opening statements, closing arguments are not evidence. The court will instruct you further on the law. After that you will retire to deliberate on your verdict.

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

During this recess, and every other recess, you must not discuss this case with anyone, including the other jurors, members of your family, people involved in the trial, or anyone else. Do not allow anyone to discuss the case with you or within your hearing. Only you have been chosen as jurors in this case, and only you have sworn to uphold the law – no one else has been chosen to do this. You should not even talk among yourselves about the case before you have heard all the evidence and the case has been submitted to you by me for deliberations, because it may affect your final decision. If anyone tries to talk to you about the case, please let me know about it immediately.

When I say “you must not discuss the case with anyone,” I also mean do not e-mail, send text messages, blog or engage in any other form of written, oral or electronic communication, as I instructed you before.

Do not read any newspaper or other written account, watch any televised account, or listen to any radio program about this trial. Do not conduct any Internet research or consult with any other sources about this case, the people involved in the case, or its general subject matter. You must keep your mind open and free of outside information. Only in this way will you be able to decide the case fairly, based solely on the testimony, evidence presented in this courtroom, and my instructions on the law. If you decide this case on anything else, you will have done an injustice. It would be a violation of your oath for you to base your decision on some reporter’s view or opinion, or upon other information you acquire outside the courtroom. It is very important that you follow these instructions.

I may not repeat these things to you before every recess, but keep them in mind throughout the trial.

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

The Government and the defendant have stipulated – that is, they have agreed – that certain facts are as counsel have just stated. You must therefore treat those facts as having been proved.

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

You have heard testimony that the defendant made statements to representatives of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Inspector, and to Special Agent Matthew Niezgoda. It is for you to decide:

*First*, whether the defendant made the statement; and

*Second*, if so, how much weight you should give to it.

In making these two decisions you should consider all of the evidence, including the circumstances under which the statement may have been made.

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

Members of the jury, the instructions I gave you at the beginning of the trial and during the trial remain in effect. I now give you some additional instructions.

You must, of course, continue to follow the instructions I gave you earlier, as well as those I give you now. You must not single out some instructions and ignore others, because all are important. This is true even though some of those I gave you at the beginning of and during trial are not repeated here.



Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

It is your duty to find from the evidence what the facts are. You will then apply the law, as I give it to you, to those facts. You must follow my instructions on the law, even if you thought the law was different or should be different.

Do not allow sympathy or prejudice to influence you. The law demands of you a just verdict, unaffected by anything except the evidence, your common sense, and the law as I give it to you.

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

I have mentioned the word "evidence." The "evidence" in this case consists of the testimony of witnesses, the documents and other things received as exhibits, the facts that have been stipulated -- this is, formally agreed to by the parties.

You may use reason and common sense to draw deductions or conclusions from facts which have been established by the evidence in the case.

Certain things are not evidence. I shall list those things again for you now:

1. Statements, arguments, questions and comments by lawyers representing the parties in the case are not evidence.

2. Objections are not evidence. Lawyers have a right to object when they believe something is improper. You should not be influenced by the objection. If I sustained an objection to a question, you must ignore the question and must not try to guess what the answer might have been.

3. Testimony that I struck from the record, or told you to disregard, is not evidence and must not be considered.

4. Anything you saw or heard about this case outside the courtroom is not evidence.

Finally, if you were instructed that some evidence was received for a limited purpose only, you must follow that instruction.

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

In deciding what the facts are, you may have to decide what testimony you believe and what testimony you do not believe. You may believe all of what a witness said, or only part of it, or none of it.

In deciding what testimony to believe, consider the witness' intelligence, the opportunity the witness had to have seen or heard the things testified about, the witness' memory, any motives that witness may have for testifying a certain way, the manner of the witness while testifying, whether that witness said something different at an earlier time, the general reasonableness of the testimony, and the extent to which the testimony is consistent with any evidence that you believe.

In deciding whether or not to believe a witness, keep in mind that people sometimes hear or see things differently and sometimes forget things. You need to consider therefore whether a contradiction is an innocent misrecollection or lapse of memory or an intentional falsehood, and that may depend on whether it has to do with an important fact or only a small detail.

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

The Indictment in this case charges the defendant with two different crimes. Under Count One, the Indictment charges that the defendant committed the crime of Disaster Fraud, in that from on or about June 10, 2011 until on or about July 21, 2011, in connection with his application for disaster benefits, the defendant knowingly and fraudulently claimed his primary residence was 2305 Virginia Avenue, in Joplin, at the time of the May 22, 2011 Joplin tornado, when in truth and in fact it was not. Under Count Two, the Indictment charges that the defendant committed the crime of making False Statements in a matter under the jurisdiction of a federal agency in that, from on or about June 10, 2011 until on or about July 21, 2011, the defendant knowingly and willfully represented to the Federal Emergency Management Agency that his primary residence was 2305 Virginia Avenue, in Joplin, at the time of the May 22, 2011 Joplin tornado, when in truth and in fact it was not.

As I told you at the beginning of the trial, an indictment is simply an accusation. It is not evidence of anything. To the contrary, the defendant is presumed to be innocent. Thus the defendant, even though charged, begins the trial with no evidence against him. The presumption of innocence alone is sufficient to find the defendant not guilty and can be overcome only if the Government proves, beyond a reasonable doubt, each element of the crime charged.

Keep in mind that each count charges a separate crime. You must consider each count separately, and return a separate verdict for each count.

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

The crime of Disaster Fraud, as charged in Count One of the Indictment, has four elements, which are:

*One*, the defendant made a materially false or fraudulent statement or representation to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), specifically that his primary residence was 2305 Virginia Avenue, Joplin, Missouri at the time of the May 22, 2011 Joplin tornado;

*Two*, the defendant's statement or representation was in connection with a "benefit"; specifically, the defendant's application to FEMA to receive disaster assistance funds; and

*Three*, the benefit was in connection with the Presidential Disaster Declaration for the State of Missouri, effective May 9, 2011, as amended May 23, 2011; and

*Four*, the benefit was a payment, money or thing of value of the United States government.

A statement or representation is "false", if it is untrue when made, and then known to be untrue by the person making it or causing it to be made. A statement or representation is "fraudulent," if known to be untrue, and made or caused to be made with the intent to deceive the governmental agency to whom it was submitted.

A statement or representation is "material," if it has a natural tendency to influence, or is capable of influencing, the decision of the agency. However, whether a statement or representation is "material" does not depend on whether the agency was actually deceived.

If all of the elements have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt as to the defendant; then you must find the defendant guilty of the crime charged under Count One; otherwise you must find the defendant not guilty of the crime.

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

It is a crime to make a false material representation or statement to an agency of the United States or about a matter within the agency's jurisdiction. This crime, as charged in Count Two of the Indictment, has three elements:

*One*, the defendant knowingly and intentionally made a materially false statement or representation to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA); specifically, in connection with his application for disaster assistance, the defendant claimed his primary residence was 2305 Virginia Avenue, Joplin, Missouri at the time of the May 22, 2011 Joplin tornado;

*Two*, the statement or representation was made about a matter within the jurisdiction of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), an agency of the Executive Branch of the United States Government.

*Three*, the defendant knew it was untrue when he made the statement or representation.

A statement or representation is "false" if it was untrue when it was made. A statement or representation is "material," if it has a natural tendency to influence, or is capable of influencing, the decision of the agency. However, whether a statement or representation is "material" does not depend on whether the agency was actually deceived.

If all of the elements have been proved beyond a reasonable doubt as to the defendant; then you must find the defendant guilty of the crime charged under Count One; otherwise you must find the defendant not guilty of the crime.

Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

Reasonable doubt is doubt based upon reason and common sense, and not doubt based on speculation. A reasonable doubt may arise from careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence, or from a lack of evidence. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof of such a convincing character that a reasonable person, after careful consideration, would not hesitate to rely and act upon that proof in life's most important decisions. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof that leaves you firmly convinced of the defendant's guilt. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt does not mean proof beyond all possible doubt.



Instruction No. \_\_\_\_

In conducting your deliberations and returning your verdict, there are certain rules you must follow. I will list those rules for you now.

*First*, when you go to the jury room, you must select one of your members as your foreperson. That person will preside over your discussions and speak for you here in court.

*Second*, it is your duty, as jurors, to discuss this case with one another in the jury room. You should try to reach agreement if you can do so without violence to individual judgment, because a verdict - whether guilty or not guilty - must be unanimous.

Each of you must make your own conscientious decision, but only after you have considered all the evidence, discussed it fully with your fellow jurors, and listened to the views of your fellow jurors.

Do not be afraid to change your opinions if the discussion persuades you that you should. But do not come to a decision simply because other jurors think it is right, or simply to reach a verdict.

*Third*, if the defendant is found guilty, the sentence to be imposed is my responsibility. You may not consider punishment in any way in deciding whether the Government has proved its case beyond a reasonable doubt.

*Fourth*, if you need to communicate with me during your deliberations, you may send a note to me through the courtroom deputy, signed by one or more jurors. I will respond as soon as possible either in writing or orally in open court. Remember that you should not tell anyone - including me - how your votes stand numerically.

*Fifth*, your verdict must be based solely on the evidence and on the law which I have given to you in my instructions. The verdict whether guilty or not guilty must be unanimous.

Nothing I have said or done is intended to suggest what your verdict should be - that is entirely for you to decide.

*Finally*, the verdict form is simply the written notice of the decision that you reach in this case. The verdict form reads: (read form). You will take this form to the jury room, and when each of you has agreed on the verdicts, your foreperson will fill in the form, sign and date it, and advise the courtroom deputy that you are ready to return to the courtroom.

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI  
SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,**

Plaintiff,

v.

**SCOTT BRADLEY OLSEN,**

Defendant.

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**Case No. 12-05018-01-CR-SW-DW**

**VERDICT FORM A**

We, the jury, find Defendant SCOTT BRADLEY OLSEN \_\_\_\_\_ of the  
[guilty/not guilty]

crime of Disaster Fraud as charged in Count One of the Indictment, under Instruction No. \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Foreperson

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI  
SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,**

Plaintiff,

v.

**SCOTT BRADLEY OLSEN,**

Defendant.

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**Case No. 12-05018-01-CR-SW-DW**

**VERDICT FORM B**

We, the jury, find Defendant SCOTT BRADLEY OLSEN \_\_\_\_\_ of the  
[guilty/not guilty]

crime of Making False Statements as charged in Count Two of the Indictment, under Instruction

No. \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Foreperson

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date